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ANOTHER GERMAN SCHEME NIPPED.

QUANTITY OF SEDITIOUS LITERATURE SEIZED AND CONDEMNED BY BRITISH OFFICIALS.

London, July 25:—Tons of seditious literature, printed in many languages and intended for circulation in neutral countries, have been seized here and condemned by a prize court as part of a gigantic scheme on the part of the Germans to spread their propaganda to the four corners of the earth. The seizures were found in the mails of the steamships Oranje, Rembrandt and Goentoe. More than 1,500 bags containing thousands of pamphlets, were removed from the vessels by the British authorities.

Sir Frederick Smith, the Attorney-General in asking the court to condemn the seizures, asserted that the scheme was on the largest possible scale and had been carried out with ingenuity and thoroughness. In a neat red and yellow cover, he said, was a pamphlet entitled "The Neutrality of India and England," and information available to the British authorities showed that in virtually every neutral country, almost in every neutral town of importance, the Germans had appointed agents whose special mission it is to distribute the literature.

There were Dutch and French editions of this pamphlet, the French

edition being edited, it is said, by the Indian National Party. An Arabic pamphlet had a flaming red star and crescent on the cover. Another dealt with alleged British atrocities. A pamphlet in French and Spanish entitled "England's Rule in India," was intended for circulation as far afield as Bolivia, it was said.

Women Will Push New Liberty Loan.

Washington, July 25:—In preparation for a second liberty loan in the fall, the Woman's Liberty Loan committee today announced a partial reorganization and plans "to bring home to every woman the financial advantages and patriotic duty of investment in government bonds."

Mrs Louis Slade of New York has been appointed chairman for the second federal reserve district, replacing Miss Virginia Furman and Mrs Fred A Scott of Richmond, Va, will replace Mrs John Skelton Williams, resigned, as chairman for the Fifth Reserve district.

State chairmen have been appointed in 33 States. Among them are: Alabama, Mrs Solon Jacobs, Birmingham; Florida, Mrs Robert Gamble, Jacksonville; Georgia, Mrs William R Leaken, Savannah; Mississippi, Mrs W P Holland, Clarksdale; South Carolina, Mrs Ben Hagood, Charleston; Tennessee, Mrs George Baxter, Knoxville.

Bankruptcy cases in the Eastern district of South Carolina for the quarter ended July 1, 1917, numbered 74, just half as many as during the same period last year.

FOOD CONTROL ACT PASSES SENATE.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES NOW AT WORK—PRESIDENT TO HAVE BROAD POWER THEREUNDER.

The administration food control bill, virtually rewritten after five weeks' of bitter contest, was passed Saturday by the United States Senate, 81 to 6. Conferees from House and Senate began work early this week and leaders are hopeful the measure may be in the President's hands in ten days.

As revamped the bill gives the President broad authority over foods, feeds and fuels, the latter including kerosene and gasoline; provides for administration by a food board of three members instead of an individual; authorizes federal fixing of coal prices, requisitioning and operation of mines, and authorizes a minimum guaranteed price of not less than \$2 per bushel for wheat at primary markets. The Senate prohibition sections, prohibiting manufacture of distilled beverages during the war and directing the President to buy all distilled spirits in bond, was substituted for the House "bone dry" provision and will be one subject of difficulty in conference.

Scores of amendments were disposed of Saturday but the principal features were the incorporation of the amendment authorizing the minimum wheat price and another by Senator Pomerene greatly broadening the government's power to handle the coal situation. The government guarantees for wheat will be payable at all principal interior primary markets until July 1, 1919. The Senate rejected, 40 to 33, an amendment by Senator Norris to have the food board instead of Congress fix the minimum price.

The Pomerene coal amendment, incorporated by a vote of 72 to 12, directs the President through the federal trade commission or other agency to fix coal prices, wholesale and retail, regulate the entire industry and, if necessary, take over and operate coal mines and fix prices of labor.

On a final vote the Senate refused, 60 to 23, to place the bill's administration in the hands of an individual. Senator Underwood said the administration would endeavor to substitute the original house provision for a single administrator. This will be another source of conference trouble.

Appropriation in the bill of \$10,000,000 was left unchanged by the Senate, which added an appropriation of \$10,000,000, however, for federal purchase and sale of soda nitrates of fertilizer.

Another important Senate addition to the bill provides for a joint congressional committee to supervise war expenditures.

The senate also added provisions against hoarding of foodstuffs and for regulation of grain exchanges, authorizing the president to close them if necessary to stop speculation in futures.

Although leaders succeeded in securing adoption of all their compromise amendments, the small group of Senators who have persistently fought the bill Saturday night claimed a share of success. Chairman Gore of the agriculture committee withdrew his proposed substitute bill, saying five of its seven principal provisions had been finally adopted in the measure before the Senate.

The bill limits government control virtually to original subjects of the house measure—foods, feeds and fuels.

In lieu of the House bill's broad provisions for licensing food dealers the Senate bill limits federal licensing to the following agencies and these only which have products in interstate or foreign commerce:

Wheat elevators, cold storage and packing houses, farm implements, factories, coal producers and dealers and wholesalers of designated necessities.

The House bill's provision for federal requisitioning of necessities is limited by the Senate redraft to food, feeds and fuels, and other supplies for military purposes only.

Government purchase and sale of foodstuffs to maintain reasonable prices also are limited by the Senate bill to fuel, wheat, flour, meals, beans and potatoes.

The house provision for authority to requisition factories generally was cut off by the Senate to fac-

tories, packing houses, mines and other plants needed for common defense.

A Senate amendment regarding government war supplies purchased through the defense council, advisory commissions would prevent members from soliciting federal contracts in which they are pecuniarily interested.

Among important provisions of the House bill stricken out was that establishing a general government control of all "necessaries."

President Wants Free Hand.

Washington, July 25:—President Wilson has asked Congress to eliminate from the food control bill a Senate amendment creating a joint committee of Senators and Representatives to confer and advise with executive officials on war expenditures.

In a letter to Chairman Lever, of the House agricultural committee, the President pointed in frank terms that such a committee would be likely to constantly harass those indirectly responsible for the conduct of the war. Retention of the section, he notified Congress, he would be compelled to interpret as signifying "a lack of confidence in myself."

Mr Lever and other House leaders are understood to be ready to make a determined fight against the provision, which was voted into the bill near the close of the long Senate debate. House leaders also are planning to oppose the Senate's provision for a food control board of three members instead of one administrator and there were many indications that in this likewise they would have the President's unqualified backing.

Tillman to Remain in Washington.

Washington, July 25:—Senator Tillman had made plans to go to his home at Trenton for a short stay after the passage of the food control bill by the Senate, but today reconsidered, because he thought it best to stay here until final action on the measure by both houses of Congress.

Senator Tillman is actuated especially by his desire to protect the \$10,000,000 nitrate amendment, which he induced the Senate to adopt Saturday in the same language in which it had been passed as a separate resolution when originally introduced by Senator E D Smith.

Senator Smith is one of the conferees, but if the House should refuse to accept the nitrate amendment it will be thrown back into the full Senate and a big fight may result, in which every vote will be needed, and advance effort will count.

Awful Accident at Florence.

Misses Rita and Jessie Haynesworth of Sumter, who were visiting relatives at Florence, were drowned in Muldrow's millpond about 11 a. m. yesterday. With Miss Evelyn Barnes and Mr Matt McCown, they had gone to spend the day with Mr Morton McCown, a cousin. The young ladies went to bathe in the millrace, which shelves suddenly. Messrs Muldrow and McCown were sitting on the opposite bank and as soon as they saw the bathers' peril Mr McCown went to their rescue, Mr Muldrow having thrown him a fishing cane, with which he saved Miss Barnes. He then attempted to rescue the Misses Haynesworth, but they sank before he could reach them. Both bodies were recovered.

The Misses Haynesworth were very young. Miss Rita being 15 and Miss Jessie 13 years of age. They were exceedingly popular, and their sad fate is universally deplored.

The funeral was held at Sumter today.

Walterboro and St Matthews are to have free mail delivery.

Time To Cool Off

When this quivering summer is ablaze with sizzling heat, and your parched and blistered tongue cleaves to the roof of your mouth, isn't the sensation of some cool, refreshing, delicious liquid trickling slowly down your dusty, thirsty throat just about the most delightful thing imaginable? You know it is, and the sooner you invest a little money in one of our fine

REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS

the sooner you will be enjoying a good many cooling and refreshing hours of this summer weather. For the kitchen we have that good kind of Oil Stove, The Florence Automatic, the kind that gives perfect satisfaction.

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NATIONAL GUARD NOW MOBILIZING.

GOVERNMENT RUSHING CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT TO GET MEN TO TRAINING CAMPS.

Mobilization of the National Guard for war service has begun. While no orders for embarkation of State troops for France will be given till after August 5, when the entire force will be formally drafted in the United States army, there are indications that some divisions will be regarded as ready to board transports soon after that date.

The first clause of President Wilson's proclamation providing for the federalization of the National Guard for the war became effective last week. Under it, all guard units from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska, went on the Federal payroll from that date.

Actual concentration of troops in their home armories or State camps has begun. Approximately one-half of the total strength of the National Guard, or more than 125,000 men, is included in the force assembling.

The first steps in their preparation has been to send to the armories additional clothing for their trip to the divisional training camps. Full campaign equipment will be issued at the big camps, reducing the amount of materials to be transported with the troops. Supplies for the divisions are being concentrated in the depots established in the South to feed the guard units.

Rapid progress is being made in relieving guard regiments which have been in the federal service since the declaration of war guarding property. This work will be taken over largely by civilian watchmen, and many States already have built up the guarding machinery. Department commanders have been authorized to abandon the guarding

of any point where they believe it unnecessary to employ soldiers. They will hold such troops, however, as they deem necessary for protection of certain big munition works and other property, vital to the conduct of the war.

The next step in the general mobilization will be the ordering of divisions to the camp sites already selected for them. A full supply of tentage is available, department reports show, and the divisions will enter as rapidly as the commanders of the departments from which they come and of those in which their camps are located agree as to dates.

The most serious shortage of war equipment for the guard is in the artillery. For training purposes, the big gun regiments undoubtedly will continue to use their present equipment, supplemented by such additional ordnance as the regular service can spare. It is regarded as practically certain, however, that if the guard divisions are sent to France at an early date, they will be equipped with French artillery on their arrival there. Presumably their first war work will be with the famous French "75's."

Departure of the guardsmen for France, it is indicated, will be governed entirely by the shipping problem. War Department officials regard many divisions of the State troops as virtually ready for the intensive training behind the fighting line in France. There is no reason why some elements could not go forward at once, except lack of transportation and the submarine menace.

Musical at Hemingway.

Hemingway, July 24:—A musicale will be given at the school auditorium here Friday night, August 3, for the benefit of the Methodist church. It is anticipated that this event will be conducted on quite a high plane, as there are in the community at this season of the year quite a number of young people gifted along musical lines who will take part. Everybody come and you will be made to enjoy yourself.

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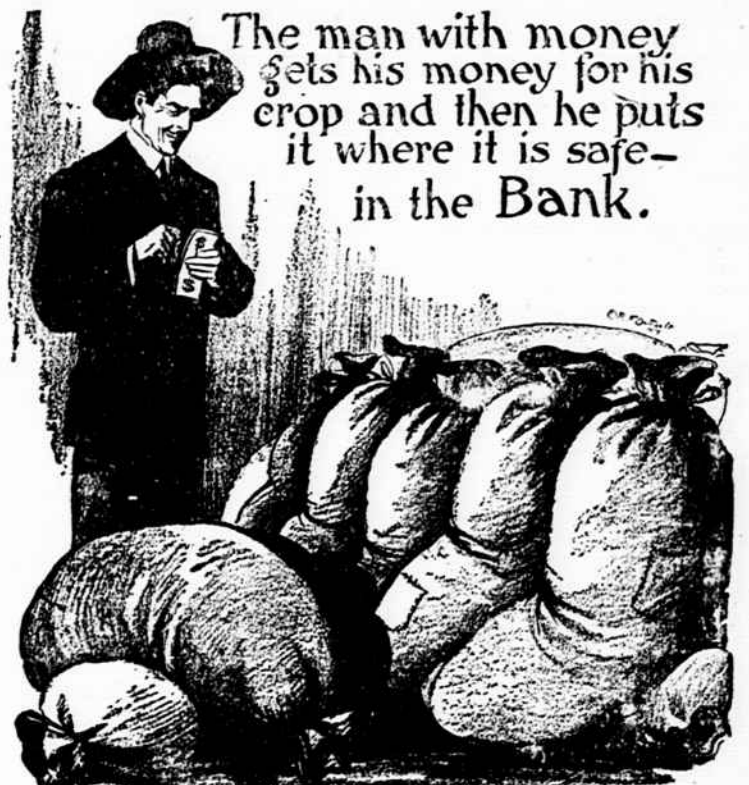
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